(c) Powerloom, handloom and hosiery sectors are decentralized small scale sectors wherein no data on closure is compiled. However, 11 cotton and manmade fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) which are registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), closed down during the period 2005-06 to December, 2008.

Issue of MNIC to check Bangladeshi infiltrators

*51. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Union Government to take immediate steps for issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNIC) in the country to check the infiltration of Bangladeshis;

(b) if so, whether the Bangladeshis staying illegally in the country are having Ration Cards, Voter Cards, PAN Cards etc.; and

(c) if so, what initiatives would be taken to ensure cent per cent exodus of Bangladeshis from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes Sir. The Supreme Court has made an observation to this effect in WP (Civil) No.125 of 1998. However, the Government has already decided that a National Population Register (NPR) would be prepared for which details on specified characteristics shall be collected in respect of each individual who is a usual residents, at the time of next decennial Census in 2011. This information will include the photographs and finger biometrics of all those who are 18 years of age and above. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), which is set up under the aegis of Planning Commission, will manage the database as well as its updating.

(b) Illegal Bangladeshi migrants are not entitled to receive ration cards, PAN cards, Voter cards etc. Action is taken for cancellation by the concerned authorities as and when such cases are detected.

(c) The Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The detection and deportation of illegally overstaying foreign national and those who have entered the country illegally, is a continuous process. In the State of Assam, 32 Foreigners' Tribunal under the provisions of Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964 have been constituted for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners, and the Central Government is reimbursing the expenditure on these to the Government of Assam. A number of measures have been taken to check illegal migration and infiltration from Bangladesh which, *inter-alia*, include:-

(i) Construction of border roads, border fencing and flood lighting;

(ii) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force (BSF) patrols (both land and reverine);

(iii) Setting up of 1185 border outposts, of which 802 have already been established, and 383 additional outposts have been approved; and

(iv) Introduction of modern surveillance equipments gadgets including night vision devices.

The issue of illegal migration, and deportation on detection has also been taken up with the Bangladesh authorities at various levels, and steps have been initiated for coordinated patrolling and effective border management, particularly in the unfenced, riverine and other vulnerable stretches.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Naxal hit States

*52. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of Naxal-hit States was held in the month of January this year at New Delhi to formulate latest strategies to combat Naxalism;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to provide guerrilla training to the personnel of para-military forces to fight Naxalites;

(c) if so, to what extent Government has started providing training to the paramilitary forces; and

(d) the time by when such trained personnel are likely to be deployed in the Naxalite areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Training in guerrilla warfare to the para-military force personnel deployed on anti-naxal duties is an on-going process. Some naxal affected States have set up their own specialized training institutions such as Greyhounds Training Institute at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, Jungle Warfare Training Institute at Kanker in Chhattisgarh, Jaguar Force Training Institute at Neterhat in Jharkhand and Special Operations Group Training Institute at Bhubaneswar in Orissa. 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools are also proposed to be set up, mostly in Naxal affected areas, to impart specialized training to the State Police/security personnel, in respect of counter-insurgency, jungle warfare and anti-terrorism operations. Of these 8 CIAT schools, including 7 in 4 naxal affected states of Bihar (1), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (2) and Orissa (2) have been sanctioned in the current year.

It has also been decided to raise 10 Battalions of Specialized Forces, trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for